

1-26-1892

Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of appropriations required by the various departments to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for prior years.

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H.R. Exec. Doc. No. 94, 52nd Cong., 1st Sess. (1892)

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DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Estimates of appropriations required by the various Departments to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for prior years.

JANUARY 26, 1892.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

January 23, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith estimates of appropriations required by the various Departments of the Government to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for prior years, amounting to \$1,912,180.22.

Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,

Acting Secretary.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEFICIENCIES.

Estimates of appropriation required by the various departments to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for prior years.

General object (title of appropriation), detailed objects of expenditures, and explanations.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties authorizing or providing for the expenditure.	References to Stats. at Large or to Revised Statutes.			Estimated am't which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
		Vol. or R. S.	Page.	Sec.			
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.							
Salaries, Office of Comptroller of Currency—(National currency, to be reimbursed by national banks)— For superintendent, to make his salary \$2,200 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the amount established as such by the act of March 3, 1875. the sum of \$2,000 having been appropriated therefor by the act of March 3, 1891.	Mar. 3, 1875 July 11, 1890 Mar. 3, 1891	18 26 26	399 241 921	3 1 1	} -----	\$200.00	\$2,000.00
NOTE.—The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, as it became a law, only provided the sum of \$2,000 for the above superintendent, although the total of the paragraph in which it was included appropriated \$200 more than the aggregate of items. As the bill when under consideration by the House and Senate provided for the authorized salary, \$2,200, it is presumed that the words "two hundred dollars" were accidentally omitted in the enrollment of the bill as passed by Congress.							
INTERNAL REVENUE.							
Salaries and expenses of agents and subordinate officers of Internal Revenue— For salaries and expenses of agents and surveyors, fees and expenses of surveyors, salaries of storekeepers, and for miscellaneous expenses, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891.	July 11, 1890 Mar. 3, 1891	26 26	244 865	1 1	} -----	6,000.00	2,100,000.00
Paper for internal revenue stamps— For paper for internal revenue stamps, freight, and salary of superintendent, messenger, and watchman.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	966	1	-----	10,000.00	50,000.00
NOTE.—This deficiency arises from the fact that the acts of June 18 and October 1, 1890, provided for several different kinds of stamps not previously used, viz, stamps for export of fermented liquors, for fortified sweet wines, for transfer of grape brandy from warehouse, for manufactured opium, for boxes containing 12 and 13 cigars, and for special-tax stamps for the months of May and June, 1891, and also from the increased use of stamps for manufactured tobacco incident to the reduction of the rate of tax from 8 cents to 6 cents per pound, all of which was not anticipated when the original estimate was submitted. The appropriation heretofore made will be exhausted in about ten days or two weeks, so that immediate action is necessary.							
TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.							
Salaries, governor, etc., Territory of Arizona— For salary of the additional associate justice for the Territory of Arizona, authorized by the act of February 11, 1891, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.....	Feb. 11, 1891	26	747	1, 2	-----	3,000.00	-----
NOTE.—Provision was made at the last session of Congress for the salary of the above associate justice from date of qualification to June 30, 1891, but no provision made for his salary for the fiscal year 1892.							
REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.							
Expenses of Revenue-Cutter Service— To reimburse the appropriation for the Revenue-Cutter Service for the fiscal year 1892, for the charter fee of the steamer <i>Al-Ki</i> in carrying out the agreement dated June 15, 1891, for a <i>modus vivendi</i> between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in relation to the fur seal fisheries in Bering Sea, 117½ days, at \$300 per day..... For coal consumed by said vessel in performing such duty..... For subsistence of crews taken from vessels seized.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	958	1	{ \$35,325.00 5,572.00 283.00	41,180.00	935,000.00
NOTE.—This was an unusual and unforeseen charge upon the appropriation for the Revenue-Cutter Service, and it is absolutely necessary that the amount called for should be returned to said appropriation to avoid embarrassment to the vessels of the service in the performance of their regular duties.							

(General object (title of appropriation), detailed objects of expenditure,
and explanations.

General object (title of appropriation), detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties authorizing or providing for the expenditures.	References to Stats. at Large or to Re- vised Statutes.			Estimated am't which will be required for each detailed object of ex- penditure.	Total amount to be appropriated un- der each head of appropriation.	Amount appro- priated for the fiscal year for which the ap- propriation is required.
		Vol. or R. S.	Page.	Sec.			
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued.							
UNDER SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—continued.							
<i>National Zoölogical Park, etc.—Continued.</i>							
To reimburse the Smithsonian fund for assuming the expenses of labor and materials for repairs urgently necessary for the preservation of the Holt mansion, including the following:							
C. Burlew, concreting and pitching.....	Apr. 30, 1890	26	78	1	\$60.48		
Belt & Dyer, doors and moldings					37.11		
H. C. Mounie, lathing and plastering.....					173.62		
C. W. Dawes, carpentry					24.00		
W. O. Stricker, carpentry.....					33.00		
Church & Stephenson, lumber.....					116.22		
O. L. Wolfsteiner & Co., skylight.....					55.00		
Total \$499.45							
NOTE.—The amount appropriated by Congress for repairs to the Holt mansion was expended before the roof was covered in, and upon the decision of the Comptroller that it could not be covered in from the item for "expenditures not otherwise provided for," the Smithsonian Institution advanced this sum from its private funds to prevent the destruction by the weather of what had already been done.							
For current expenses—							
To pay Melville Lindsay for rubber boots furnished to employés engaged to work in water in the National Zoölogical Park	Apr. 30, 1890	26	78	1	38.00		
(All being for the service of the fiscal year 1891.)						\$964.02	\$92,000.00
NOTE.—These boots were issued to the men each morning and taken from them at night, being worn only while on duty. The First Comptroller holds that the sum can not properly be paid without special legislation.							
Total under Smithsonian Institution						10,768.83	125,500.00
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, TREASURY.							
<i>Compensation in lieu of Moieties—</i>							
Compensation in lieu of moieties in certain cases under the customs-revenue laws, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892	June 22, 1874 Mar. 3, 1891	18 26	186 968	4 1	} -----	20,000.00	20,000.00
NOTE.—In relation to this estimate, see Appendix B.							
<i>Collecting the Revenue from Customs—</i>							
To defray the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, being additional to the permanent appropriation for this purpose, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892	Submitted					450,000.00	
NOTE.—The sum available for collecting the revenue from customs is made up of a permanent appropriation of \$5,500,000 in addition to such sums as may be received from fines, penalties, forfeitures and fees. (Sec. 3687, R. S.)							
The first year (1872) that these fines, penalties, and forfeitures, etc., were credited to this appropriation they amounted to \$1,546,799.88, making the total appropriation for that year \$7,046,799.88. Since that time, by successive acts of Congress, the receipts credited to this appropriation have been greatly reduced by the abolishment of certain fees, etc., until for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, these receipts aggregated \$737,518.96 only, making the total appropriation available for that year \$6,237,518.96.							
The receipts from the same sources for the five months of the present fiscal year, ending November 30, 1891, were \$267,897.35.							
If the receipts for the remaining seven months of the fiscal year should average those of the past five months they would amount to \$375,056.29, making a total of \$642,953.64, and a total available appropriation for defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the fiscal year 1892 of \$6,142,953.64, being \$94,565.32 less than the amount available the preceding year, but the amount appropriated for 1891 was insufficient by \$466,939.02, which was anticipated by Congress, and a deficiency appropriation of \$500,000 made.							
It therefore follows that if the expenses of the present year equal those of the last year there would be a deficiency of \$561,504.34.							
A comparison of the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the past five years shows a steady decrease therein. Beginning with the year 1887, the expenses have been as follows:							
1887					\$7,199,944.73		
1888					6,898,970.84		
1889					6,849,912.00		
1890					6,794,430.90		
1891					6,704,453.49		
It should be noted that the figures for the last fiscal year show a decrease in the expenses over those for the preceding four years, notwithstanding the fact that during that year the board of general appraisers was established and maintained from this appropriation at an expense of \$82,695.82.							

Estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for prior years—Continued.

General object (title of appropriation), detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties authorizing or providing for the expenditures.	Reference to Stats. at Large or to Revised Statutes.			Estimated amt't which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
		Vol. or R. S.	Page.	Sec.			
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued.							
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, TREASURY—continued.							
Quarantine Service—							
Maintenance and ordinary expenses, including pay of officers and employes of quarantine stations at Delaware Breakwater, Cape Charles, South Atlantic (Sapelo Sound), Key West, Gulf, San Diego, San Francisco, and Port Townsend.....	Aug. 1, 1888 Aug. 30, 1890 Mar. 3, 1891	25 26 26	356 387 969	2 1 1	} -----	\$30,000.00	\$50,000.00
Credit in Accounts of Treasurer United States for losses in United States Assay Office, Boise City, Idaho—							
Relief of Treasurer of the United States: That the Secretary of the Treasury and the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States the sum of \$11,611.03 now carried in his general account as "unavailable funds," and representing the indebtedness of Norman H. Camp, formerly assayer in charge of assay office at Boise City, on his bullion account, which indebtedness has been canceled by the terms of compromise accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 3649, Revised Statutes, said sum being the amount carried in the statement of the Treasurer of the United States, in his annual report for the year 1891, as unavailable funds, United States Assay Office, N. H. Camp's account. And for this purpose the said sum of \$11,611.03, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated	Submitted.....					11,611.03	
NOTE—See letter of First Comptroller in Appendix C.							
Reimbursement of keeper of Pointe aux Barques Life-Saving Station—							
To reimburse the keeper of the Pointe aux Barques Life-Saving Station for moneys expended by him for subsistence of himself and crew on the occasion of the wreck of the barge <i>E. Cohen</i> , during the month of October, 1890.....	Submitted.....					75.00	
NOTE.—See letter of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service in Appendix D.							
Payment to Louis des Biens—							
To pay Louis des Biens for services as guide and woodsman in connection with a search party, consisting of Lieut. Frederick G. Dodge and two men, sent out in January, 1891, by Capt. C. L. Hooper, commanding the Revenue steamer <i>Corwin</i> , for the relief of the crew of nine men of the American schooner <i>Dave</i> , of San Francisco, wrecked near Bonilla Point, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and in danger of dying from hunger and exposure.....	Submitted.....					40.00	
NOTE.—See extract from the report of Capt. Hooper, commanding the <i>Corwin</i> , in Appendix E.							
Payment to George S. Prindle for legal services—							
To pay George S. Prindle, special assistant United States attorney, for professional services in examining the patent for the Courtenay Automatic Whistling Buoy in the interests of the Light-House service	Submitted.....					75.00	
NOTE.—In explanation of this item see Appendix F.							
Refund to Benham and Doville—							
To refund to Benham and Doville, owners of the steam barge <i>Edward S. Pease</i> , the sum of \$90, being that portion of a fine of \$100 imposed upon them for a violation of section 4438 of the Revised Statutes, since remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury; the original sum having been paid and covered into the Treasury prior to the said remission	Submitted.....					90.00	
Refund to Waddle Brothers and Ora C. McCreary—							
To refund to Waddle Brothers and Ora C. McCreary the sum of \$50 each, being one-half of a fine imposed upon each party for a violation of section 4438 of the Revised Statutes, since remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury; the original sums having been paid and covered into the Treasury prior to the said remission.....	Submitted.....					100.00	

Estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for prior years—Continued.

General object (title of appropriation), detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties authorizing or providing for the expenditures.	References to Stats. at Large or to Revised Statutes.			Estimated amt which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
		Vol. or R. S.	Page.	Sec.			
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued.							
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, TREASURY—continued.							
<i>Refund to Heirs of Charles Wilson—</i>							
To refund to the heirs of Charles Wilson, late master of the schooner <i>Regalia</i> , the sum of ten dollars, being one-half of a fine imposed upon said Wilson for a violation of section 4359 of the Revised Statutes, since remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury; the original sum having been paid and covered into the Treasury prior to the said remission	Submitted.....					\$10.00	
<i>Refund to Ida F. Howes—</i>							
To refund to Ida F. Howes, owner of the schooner <i>Josie Crowley</i> , the sum of one hundred dollars, being a fine imposed upon said party for a violation of section 4336 of the Revised Statutes, since remitted in whole by the Secretary of the Treasury, the original sum having been paid and covered into the Treasury prior to the said remission	Submitted.....					100.00	
Total Treasury, miscellaneous objects						512, 101. 03	\$70, 000. 00
Total Treasury Department						607, 149. 86	3, 347, 500. 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.							
<i>Salaries, Offices of the District of Columbia—</i>							
For executive offices:							
For one engineer commissioner (to make salary five thousand dollars), being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1892.....	Mar. 3, 1881	21	460	1	}	959. 81	424. 00
	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1062	1			
<i>Expenses of Assessing Real Property, District of Columbia—</i>							
For books, stationery, and other necessary expenses, including labor and clerical services from December 1, 1891, required in the assessment of real property in the District of Columbia as provided for in the acts of March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1891.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	568	1	}	8, 000. 00	
	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1064	1			
<i>Fire Department, District of Columbia—</i>							
For forage, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1892.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1073	1	.....	4, 000. 00	5, 500. 00
<i>Courts, District of Columbia—</i>							
For the police court:							
For one judge.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	848	6	\$3, 000. 00	18, 384. 00	
For one deputy clerk.....	do	26	848	7	1, 500. 00		
For one bailiff, at three dollars per day	do				942. 00		
For one deputy marshal, at three dollars per day.....	do	26	848	3	942. 00		
For compensation of jury	do	26	848	1, 8	8, 000. 00		
For witness fees.....	do				4, 000. 00		
(All being for the service of the fiscal year 1892.)							
NOTE—No appropriations were made for the fiscal year 1892, to carry into effect the act of March 3, 1891, "To define the jurisdiction of the police court of the District of Columbia."							
<i>Health Department, District of Columbia—</i>							
For the collection and removal of garbage, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1892.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1074	1	.....	28, 930. 94	24, 000. 00
<i>Judgments, District of Columbia—</i>							
Payment of judgments:							
For payment of judgments against the District of Columbia, as follows:							
		Judgment.	Cost.				
The Barber Asphalt Paving Company		\$757. 32	\$18. 70				
Do		177. 62	19. 20				
William H. Stearns.....		350. 00	18. 95				
William B. Moses.....		148. 51	18. 70				
Leo Pollak		116. 67	18. 45				
Charles L. Holt.....		66. 67	18. 45				
Mary E. Arnold, Benjamin Blue, and Charles J. Hailstalk.....		100. 00	48. 30				
James A. Connor.....		10. 00	2. 10				
Do		1. 00	2. 40				
Philip Hutchinson		540. 00	44. 55				
William T. Garrison.....		769. 00	18. 70				
		3, 036. 79	228. 50				
Together with a further sum to pay the interest on said judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.	Submitted.....					3, 265. 29	

ESTIMATES FOR DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS.

Estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for prior years—Continued.

General object (title of appropriation), detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of acts, resolu- tions, or trea- ties authorizing or providing for the expendi- tures.	References to Stats. at Large or to Re- vised Statutes.			Estimated am't which will be required for each detailed object of ex- penditure.	Total amount to be appropriated un- der each head of appropriations.	Amount appro- priated for the fiscal year for which the ap- propriation is required.
		Vol. or R. S.	Page.	Sec.			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.							
<i>Deficiency in sale of bonds retained from contractors, District of Columbia—</i> To supply the deficiency in the amount realized from the sale of bonds in which the 10 per centum retained from contractors was invested.....	Submitted.....					\$5,000.00	
Total District of Columbia						68,540.04	\$29,924.00
WAR DEPARTMENT.							
<i>Stationery, War Department—</i> Stationery for the War Department (Record and Pension Division) being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	933	1		10,000.00	35,000.00
<small>NOTE.—The large force engaged upon the work of reproducing and preserving the records of the Volunteer Army by the index record-card system necessitates the use of large quantities of record-card paper, manilla envelopes, and tracing linen, all of which must be of the most durable quality and are expensive. The rapid progress made in this work has already nearly exhausted the stationery fund allotted to the Record and Pension Division, and the additional amount asked for is absolutely necessary in order that the force may be fully employed and the work go on without interruption until the end of the fiscal year.</small>							
<i>Salaries, Office of Publication of Records of the Rebellion—</i> For the preparation of a general card index of the books, muster rolls, orders, and other official papers preserved in the Confederate archives office, and for the employment of such temporary expert services in connection therewith as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War, such experts to be selected and appointed by the Secretary of War, from time to time, as the necessity therefor arises, fourteen thousand six hundred dollars.....	Mar. 3, 1891	R. S. 26	27 167–9 932 1 }			14,600.00	31,780.00
<small>NOTE.—The services of this force are necessary to prepare a general card index to the 2,700 books pertaining to the War, Treasury, and other Departments of the Confederate States which are preserved in the Confederate archives office of the War Department.—GEORGE B. DAVIS, Major and Judge Advocate, U. S. Army.</small>							
<small>NOTE.—In connection with the above estimate the following letter from the honorable Attorney-General, showing the necessity for the employment of this additional force, is respectfully submitted:</small>							
<small>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington, D. C., December 5, 1891.</small>							
The SECRETARY OF WAR: <small>SIR: I want to call your attention to the propriety and, as it seems to me, necessity for devising some means for the examination, digest, and classification of the large mass of Confederate papers, books, and documents recently discovered in your Department. The papers brought to light in room 562 of the State, War, and Navy Building last spring are, as I understand, now substantially digested and classified, and reports received at this Department show that they are and will be of very great value in the defense of claims against the Government growing out of the taking and destruction of property. I have no doubt that the more recent discoveries will be of equal value, and I ask and urge that you will put a force at work upon these papers, books, and documents, with a view to putting them in a shape where they can be utilized by calls from this Department. If you have not the force available, permit me to suggest that you ask Congress for an appropriation to provide such force.</small>							
<small>Very respectfully,</small> <small>W. H. H. MILLER, Attorney-General.</small>							
<i>Salaries, Office of Quartermaster General—</i> In the office of the Quartermaster General, one assistant draftsman at \$1,600.....	{ June 20, 1874 July 11, 1888 July 11, 1890	{ 18 25 26	{ 100 279 251	{ 1 1 1	}-----}	1,600.00	
<small>NOTE.—This amount is required for pay of this draftsman, who has been for a number of years one of the regular employes of this office, and who was duly estimated for in the book of estimates; was included in the House bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, when it passed that body, also in the Senate bill when it was passed by the Senate. The omission of the words "one assistant draftsman at one thousand six hundred dollars," undoubtedly occurred in the engrossing of the bill, caused by the hurry incident to the closing hours of the last Congress, for the total sum appropriated for the employees of this office is stated at \$158,940, which sum includes the \$1,600 necessary to pay the draftsman referred to above, whose designation was omitted.—R. M. BATCHELDER, Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.</small>							

General object (title of appropriation), detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of facts, resolutions, or treaties authorizing or providing for the expenditures.	References to Stats. at Large or to Revised Statutes.			Estimated amt which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
		Vol. or R. S.	Page.	Sec.			
WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.							
<i>Relief of J. M. Barrett, clerk to the late Gen. W. T. Sherman (retired)—</i> For services rendered as clerk to the late Gen. W. T. Sherman (retired), at New York City, from July 1, 1886, to January 3, 1887, both dates inclusive, 156 days, at \$1,600 per annum.....	Mar. 3, 1887	25	616	1	-----	\$812.90	
<p>NOTE.—Mr. Barrett was employed as clerk to the late Gen. Sherman continuously from March 1, 1885, to February 14, 1891. During the period from March 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886, Mr. Barrett was carried on the rolls of "persons employed" by the depot quartermaster at St. Louis, Mo., and was paid from the appropriation "Incidental Expenses, Quartermaster's Department." Upon the removal of Gen. Sherman from St. Louis to New York City, about July 1, 1886, Mr. Barrett accompanied him, but the necessary transfer papers were withheld, and although he served in the same capacity at his new post, compensation has not been made for the period from July 1, 1886, to January 3, 1887, 156 days, at \$1,600 per annum, amounting to \$812.90.</p> <p>On January 4, 1887, under orders from the War Department, Mr. Barrett was placed on the rolls of the depot quartermaster at New York City as a clerk doing general office work, at the same rate of pay, and he was compensated in this manner until June 30, 1887.</p> <p>The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1887, provided for "one clerk of class three for the retired General of the Army," and from the beginning of the fiscal year 1888, July 1, 1887, until March 11, 1891, at which time his resignation went into effect, he was carried on the rolls of the Secretary's Office, War Department, and paid by the War Department disbursing clerk.</p>							
Total War Department proper.....						27,019.90	\$66,780.00
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.							
<i>Improvement and Care of Public Grounds—</i> For removing snow and ice, being for the service of the fiscal year 1892.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	975	1	-----	1,000.00	1,200.00
<p>NOTE.—The officer in charge of public buildings and grounds reports that of the \$1,200 appropriated in the sundry civil appropriation act of March 3, 1891, for removing snow and ice during the present fiscal year, the sum of \$835 has been expended during the month of January, leaving a balance of only \$365 available for the remainder of the fiscal year, which will be entirely inadequate for the purpose should the snowfall be in proportion to that already experienced.</p>							
For ordinary care of greenhouses and nursery, being for the service of the fiscal year 1892.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	975	1	-----	600.00	2,000.00
<i>Repairs, Fuel, etc., Executive Mansion—</i> For repair of the Executive Mansion, being for the service of the fiscal year 1892.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	976	1	-----	1,000.00	43,000.00
<p>NOTE.—The officer in charge of public buildings and grounds reports that the estimate for ordinary care of greenhouses and nursery is required to replace a like sum expended, under pressing necessity, from the appropriation for that object for the current fiscal year in the restoration of the palmhouse at the propagating garden, which was blown down by the storm of November 23, 1891, imperiling the large and valuable collection of palms; and that the estimate for repair of the Executive Mansion is required to restore the part of the stone balustrade above the cornice, at the east end of the Executive Mansion, and a portion of the east porch, blown down and damaged by the same storm.</p>							
						2,600.00	46,200.00
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.							
<i>Artificial Limbs—</i> Furnishing artificial limbs and apparatus or commutation therefor, and transportation.....	Aug. 15, 1876 Mar. 3, 1891	19 26	203 979	1 1	} -----	241,650.00	125,000.00
<p>NOTE.—This deficiency is caused by the act of March 3, 1891, which amends section 4787 of the Revised Statutes of the United States by reducing the period for the reissue of artificial limbs, or commutation therefor, from 5 to 3 years. The immediate effect of this amendment was to mature on March 3, 1891, all claims that, but for the amendment, would have been scattered at maturity over the 2 following years. No provision was made by Congress to meet the payments authorized by this legislation. At the time of the passage of the amendment a small balance of the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1891, remained on hand, and on July 1, 1891, the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1892, became available; but as these appropriations were estimated for on a basis of payments recurring every 5 years, they were necessarily inadequate to meet the requirements of a law granting payments every 3 years. The cases that are now due or will become due before the expiration of the present fiscal year are—</p> <p>4,518 cases, at \$50 each \$225,900 210 cases, at \$75 each 15,750</p>							
Total.....						241,650	

C. SUTHERLAND, *Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.*

Estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for prior years—Continued.

General object (title of appropriation), detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of facts, resolutions, or treaties authorizing or providing for the expenditures.	References to Stats. at Large or to Revised Statutes.			Estimated amt't which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.		
		Vol. or R. S.	Page.	Sec.					
WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.									
SIGNAL SERVICE.									
Military telegraph lines— For the construction, installment, and operation of a } military telegraph line to connect Fort Ringgold, } Texas, with Laredo, Texas	Oct. 1, 1890 Feb. 24, 1891	26 26	653 779	2 1	} -----	\$18,977.00	\$15,000.00		
NOTE.—The length of the telegraph line in question would be about 120 miles, and its construction and maintenance for a year without the labor of troops would cost about as follows:									
3,600 poles, at \$2.75 \$9,900									
120 miles wire 2,400									
Insulators 204									
Instruments and working tools..... 150									
Nails 20									
Battery material and incidental expenses..... 903									
Labor of construction..... 5,400									
Total..... 18,977									
These estimates as to material are based on existing contracts for wire, insulators, battery material, etc. The estimates for poles and labor of construction are based on the experience of the chief signal officer while building a similar line in Texas.									
It is important that the appropriation should be made available until June 30, 1893, as the addition of 120 miles of telegraph lines would entail an annual expense not provided for in the estimates for the coming fiscal year.									
The major-general commanding the Army in a communication to the Secretary of War, dated January 12, 1892, refers to the subject as follows:									
"In view of the frequent recurrence of efforts of persons engaged in hostile operations against the Government of Mexico to make use, in violation of our neutrality laws, of the territory of the United States bordering on the Rio Grandé, and of the consequent necessity for very prompt and vigorous action of the troops, a telegraph line running along the river throughout the entire extent of territory thus infested is very important."—(A. W. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer.)									
FORTIFICATIONS.									
Board of Ordnance and Fortification— To pay the salary of the civilian member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892	Feb. 24, 1891	26	769-70	1	-----	5,000.00	150,000.00		
NOTE.—The honorable Second Comptroller of the Treasury decided July 31, 1891, that the salary of the civilian member of the Board could not be paid out of any fund provided by the fortification act of February 24, 1891 (26 Statutes, page 769), and there is, therefore, no existing fund from which it can be paid.									
MISCELLANEOUS WAR.									
State or Territorial Homes for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors— Being a deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year } ended June 30, 1891.....	Aug. 27, 1888 Aug. 30, 1890	25 26	450 407	1 1	} -----	120,697.85	400,000.00		
NOTE.—For a detailed statement in explanation of above estimate, see Appendix G.									
Total Military Establishment								386,324.85	690,000.00
Total War Department								415,937.75	802,980.00
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.									
Printing and Binding, Interior Department— For printing and binding for the Interior Department and its several bureaus and offices, including the Civil Service Commission, to be executed under the direction of the Public Printer, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	988	1	-----	125,000.00	340,000.00		
NOTE.—The Secretary of the Interior requests that this item be provided for in the urgency deficiency bill.									
INDIAN AFFAIRS.									
Support of Sioux of different tribes; subsistence and civilization— Subsistence of the Sioux, and for purposes of their civilization, as per agreement ratified by act of Congress approved February 28, 1877; being for the service of the fiscal year 1892	Feb'y 28, 1877 Appropriated	19 26	256 1002	5 1	} -----	150,000.00	1,100,000.00		

Estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for prior years—Continued.

General object (title of appropriation), detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties authorizing or providing for the expenditures.	References to Stats. at Large or to Revised Statutes.			Estimated amt't which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
		Vol. or R. S.	Page.	Sec.			
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—Continued.							
INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued.							
<i>Telegraphing and Purchase of Indian Supplies—</i>							
To pay the expense of purchasing goods and supplies for the Indian service, including rent of warehouse and pay of necessary employes; advertising, at rates not exceeding regular commercial rates; inspection, and all other expenses connected therewith, including telegraphing, being for the service of the fiscal year 1892.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1008	1	-----	\$10,000.00	\$45,000.00
NOTE.—In explanation of the two foregoing estimates, see Appendix H.							
<i>Ascertaining Damages to Settlers, Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservations—</i>							
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete the ascertainment of damages resulting to any person who had settled upon the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservations, in South Dakota, between February 27, 1885, and April 17, 1885, as authorized by the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890 (26 U. S. Stats., 659), \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	Oct. 1, 1890	26	659	1	-----	2,000.00	3,500.00
NOTE.—The Secretary of the Interior requests that this item be provided for in the urgent deficiency bill. In explanation thereof, see Appendix I.							
Total Indian Affairs.....					-----	162,000.00	1,148,500.00
ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.							
<i>Fees of Examining Surgeons, Army and Navy Pensions—</i>							
Fees and expenses of examining surgeons: And each member of each examining board shall, as now authorized by law, receive the sum of two dollars for the examination of each applicant, whenever five or a less number shall be examined on any one day, and one dollar for the examination of each additional applicant on such day	June 30, 1890	26	187	1	} -----	378,681.83	1,500,000.00
	Mar. 3, 1891	26	879	1			
NOTE.—The Secretary of the Interior requests that this item be included in the urgent deficiency bill.							
Total Interior Department.....					-----	665,681.83	2,988,500.00
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.							
<i>Salaries, Post-Office Department—</i>							
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General:							
For salary of the superintendent of free delivery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892	Mar. 3, 1891	R. S. 26	66 943	394 1	} -----	3,000.00	
NOTE.—It is respectfully requested that this deficiency appropriation be made immediately available. The act of March 3, 1891, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, expressly provides in terms for the office of superintendent of free delivery, as theretofore, but through inadvertence the amount of the salary, \$3,000, was entirely omitted. In consequence of this omission the officer occupying that place has been serving without compensation since the 1st of July, 1891.							
<i>Printing and Binding, Post-Office Department—</i>							
Printing and binding for the Post-Office Department, exclusive of money-order office, to be executed under direction of the Public Printer, being for the service of the fiscal year 1892	Mar. 3, 1891	26	988	1	-----	40,000.00	200,000.00
NOTE.—See Appendix J.							
<i>Rent of Buildings, Post-Office Department—</i>							
For rent of building known as Marini's Hall, Washington, D. C., for the use of the money order division of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, for the months of February, March, April, May, June, and July, 1891, at rate provided in lease	Submitted					\$2,250.00	
Balance of agreed rental unpaid for months of July, 1890, to January, 1891, both inclusive, at \$41.67 per month.....	do					291.69	2,541.69
NOTE.—In explanation of this estimate, see Appendix K.							
Total Post-Office Department.....					-----	45,541.69	200,000.00

Estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for prior years—Continued.

General object (title of appropriation), detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties authorizing or providing for the expenditures.	References to Stats. at Large or to Revised Statutes.			Estimated am't which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
		Vol. or R. S.	Page.	Sec.			
OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES.							
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.							
Postal Service— Advertising, being for the service of the fiscal year 1892..	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1079	1	-----	\$15,000.00	\$18,000.00
<p>NOTE.—Section 2 of the act approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to promote commerce," provided "That before making any contract for carrying ocean mails in accordance with this act, the Postmaster-General shall give public notice by advertising once a week for three months in such daily papers as he shall select in each of the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Charleston, Norfolk, Savannah, Galveston, and Mobile; and when the proposed service is to be on the Pacific Ocean, then in San Francisco, Tacoma, and Portland. Such notice shall describe the route, the time when such contract will be made, the duration of same, the size of the steamers to be used, the number of trips a year, the times of sailing, and the time when the service shall commence, which shall not be more than three years after the contract shall be let. The details of the mode of advertising and letting such contracts shall be conducted in the manner prescribed in chapter 8 of Title 46 of the Revised Statutes for the letting of inland mail contracts so far as the same shall be applicable to the ocean mail service."</p> <p>This mandatory requirement of law necessitated the publication of a very lengthy advertisement in twenty-eight papers published in the fourteen cities specified, the Department of Justice having decided that the term "papers" being employed in the act, publication in less than two papers in each city would not be a compliance therewith. Notwithstanding that special reduced rates were obtained from these papers, the expenditure for this advertisement will probably be between \$12,000 and \$13,000. In addition to this sum it is not unlikely that there will be a further deficiency estimated at not less than \$1,500 on account of the usual current advertising of the Department. It would not be prudent to estimate for less than \$15,000 in all.</p>							
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.							
Expenses of Court of Private Land Claims— For expenses of the Court of Private Land Claims, being { for the service of the fiscal year 1892	Mar. 3, 1891.....do	26 26	854 883	1-19 1	} -----	20,000.00	(*)
<p>* NOTE.—The sum of \$40,000 was appropriated for salaries and expenses of Court of Private Land Claims for the fiscal year 1892. For explanation of the above item see Appendix L.</p>							
Defense in Indian Depredation Claims— For salaries and expenses in defense of the Indian depredation claims, being for the service of the fiscal { year 1892	Mar. 3, 1891.....do	26 26	851 883	1-13 1	} -----	17,600.00	15,000.00
Pay of Bailiffs, etc., United States Courts— For pay of bailiffs and criers, not exceeding three bailiffs and one crier in each court, except in the southern district of New York; of expenses of district judges directed to hold court outside of their districts; of meals for jurors in United States cases when ordered by court; of compensation for jury commissioners, five dollars per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court, being for the service of the fiscal year 1892	Mar. 3, 1891	26	987	1	-----	25,000.00	135,600.00
<p>NOTE.—The above two items are deemed urgent by the Attorney-General. See his letter in Appendix M.</p>							
Expenses United States Courts at South McAlistier and Ardmore, Ind. T.— To pay the actual traveling and other expenses of the judge of the United States court holding court in the Indian Territory, other than at Muscogee, in accordance with the act of May 2, 1890, as follows:							
For the fiscal year 1891	May 2, 1890	26	94	30	} -----	229.05	
For the fiscal year 1892 .....	.....do	26	100	44		700.00	
<p>NOTE.—See letter of the Attorney-General in Appendix N.</p>							
Total Department of Justice						63,529.05	150,600.00

Estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and for prior years—Continued.

General object (title of appropriation), detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties authorizing or providing for the expenditures.	References to Stats. at Large or to Revised Statutes.			Estimated am't which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
		Vol. or R. S.	Page.	Sec.			
JUDICIAL.							
<i>Salaries, District Judges—</i> For payment of the difference in the salaries of the sixty-four district judges of the United States as established by law prior to February 24, 1891, and the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, as established by the act of February 24, 1891, from that date to June 30, 1891, both inclusive	Feb. 24, 1891	26	783	1	-----	\$30,800.00	
RÉCAPITULATION.							
Treasury Department						607,149.86	\$3,347,500.00
District of Columbia						68,540.04	29,924.00
War Department						415,937.75	802,980.00
Interior Department						665,681.83	2,988,500.00
Post-Office Department						45,541.69	200,000.00
Postal Service						15,000.00	18,000.00
Department of Justice						94,329.05	150,600.00
						1,912,180.22	7,537,504.00

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

In relation to the estimate for "Alaska Boundary Survey." (See page 4.)

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Washington, D. C., December 17, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith an additional estimate for the Alaska Boundary Survey, which I respectfully request may be placed in the Urgent Deficiency Estimates shortly to be transmitted to Congress:

"For expense of carrying on a preliminary survey of the frontier line between Alaska and British Columbia and the Northwest Territory, in accordance with plans or projects approved by the Secretary of State, including expenses of drawing and publication of map or maps, \$23,900, said sum to continue available for expenditure until the same is exhausted; said amount being necessary on account of unforeseen expenses of the expeditions to the Yukon and Porcupine Rivers in the execution of the boundary-line survey, in addition to the sums hitherto appropriated in the Sundry Civil acts approved, respectively, October 2, 1888, March 2, 1889, August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891."

In submitting this estimate, I desire to refer briefly to the conditions under which this work has been carried on, the nature and amount of the previous appropriations, and the necessity for an immediate appropriation of the amount named in order to meet obligations which this service was compelled to assume on account of unforeseen and unavoidable obstacles met with in the execution of that part of the whole work now completed.

The first regular estimates for this work were submitted by the Department of State in 1887, the amount asked for being \$100,000 "for a preliminary survey" of this boundary. No action was taken by Congress, and the same estimate was repeated in the following year.

It was then agreed that the work of determining the location of the assumed boundary should be executed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey "in accordance with plans or projects approved by the Secretary of State," and an appropriation of \$20,000 was made to inaugurate the work, to be available for expenditure until exhausted.

In the execution of this plan two parties were organized, one in charge of Assistant McGrath and the other in charge of Subassistant Turner, who were instructed to proceed to St. Michaels and from there up the Yukon River, the party of Mr. Turner to ascend the Porcupine until a point near the one hundred and forty-first meridian was reached.

A contract was made with the Alaska Commercial Company to transport these parties with their supplies to points as near their destination as the character of the rivers would permit. The parties reached their destination in the autumn of 1889.

The appropriation for that year referred to above was almost entirely expended in the purchase of supplies and in the equipment of the party before it left San Francisco.

It was found impossible to transport one of these parties nearer its destination than about 100 miles, and the rest of the journey caused expensive delays. By the wreck of a steamer a large quantity of supplies was lost. The whole region traversed and occupied by these parties was practically unexplored. The climate was rigorous and existence was difficult, especially during the long winters.

Dense fogs and cloudiness prevailed during an unexpectedly large part of the time, thus interfering with the work, which consisted largely of astronomical observations, and they were compelled to remain in the field two years in order to obtain satisfactory results. During this period communication with them was difficult and for a long time impossible.

For this reason it was not possible to know even approximately the expenses incurred by the expeditions until their return a few weeks ago.

In addition to the appropriation of \$20,000 made in 1888, \$20,000 was appropriated in 1889, \$15,000 in 1890, and \$10,000 in 1891, all being continuous appropriations, and each made for the purpose of having money available provided bills should be rendered, but necessarily not proportioned to the expenditure up to any date. The return of the parties has enabled us to adjust the accounts and to settle such bills as have been properly rendered, and we now find it necessary to ask for an appropriation in the Urgency Deficiency bill for the payment of cost of the transportation of men and supplies, as follows:

For transportation of men and 40 tons of supplies to point nearest to destination (1889)	\$13,500.00
Freight on 36 tons extra supplies (1889)	5,400.00
Return of McGrath and party from St. Michaels to San Francisco (1891)	5,000.00
Total	23,900.00

A separate copy of the estimate above referred to is herewith inclosed.

I am yours, respectfully,

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
Washington, D. C.

T. B. MENDENHALL,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX B.

In relation to the estimate for "Compensation in lieu of moieties." (See page 5.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the appropriation for payment of compensation to informers and seizers, under the provisions of section 4, of the act of June 22, 1874, is exhausted, and to request that a further appropriation of \$20,000 for the payment of such awards for the balance of the current fiscal year may be recommended by you for the consideration of Congress.

From the inclosed statement you will observe that the total sum realized from seizures from July 1, 1891, to the present date from which awards have been made amounts to \$66,510.74 and the sum awarded to \$19,962.76, leaving a balance of only \$37.24 available from the appropriation of \$20,000 for the current fiscal year.

In the cases now pending before the Department the sum realized amounts to \$48,520.87. The informers' and seizing officers' compensation in such claims will amount to about \$17,000.

As the sums paid to informers and seizers are to be paid from the amounts realized from the sale of seized goods, no expense will be incurred in consequence of such additional appropriation.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN M. COMSTOCK,
Chief of the Division of Customs.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

APPENDIX C.

In relation to the estimate for credit in accounts of Treasurer United States for losses in United States Assay Office, Boise City. (See page 6.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 4, 1892.

SIR: I have received from the Solicitor of the Treasury a letter, dated the 23d ultimo, transmitting a copy of your letter to him of the 15th ultimo, accepting the sum of \$198.41 in compromise of an unsatisfied judgment against Norman H. Camp, late assayer in charge of the United States assay office at Boise City, Idaho, for \$12,952.96, including \$12.26 costs entered in the United States court in Idaho, March 31, 1887, said compromise having been made upon the report of the United States attorney at Boise City, Idaho, and the recommendation of the Solicitor, pursuant to the requirements of section 3469 of the Revised Statutes.

The Solicitor incloses the certificate of deposit for the sum of \$198.41, the amount paid in compromise of the judgment and costs, and requests that of said sum \$186.15 be applied to the accounts of said Camp as assayer in charge of the United States assay office at Boise City, Idaho, and said accounts be balanced and closed upon the books of the Treasury as per terms of compromise accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the balance of \$12.26, being costs, be disposed of as a miscellaneous receipt.

Mr. Camp stands indebted to the United States on the books of the Register of the Treasury as follows:

On account of "Contingent Expenses, Office of Director of the Mint," 1885	\$200.00
On gold and silver bullion account	12,306.86

The first-named account, "Contingent Expenses, Office of Director of the Mint," is similar to any ordinary account of a disbursing officer of the Government, the money having been advanced on an accountable warrant to Mr. Camp from an appropriation provided by Congress. I have accordingly directed that of the certificate of deposit for \$198.41, the sum of 186.15 be covered into the Treasury to Mr. Camp's personal credit on account of "Contingent Expenses, Office of Director of the Mint," 1885, and that the remainder, viz, \$12.26, be covered in without personal credit, as miscellaneous receipts on account of costs. The necessary steps will be taken to close this account.

The bullion account, however, stands on a somewhat different footing, and, in my opinion, it should not be closed on the Register's books until Congress shall have granted the necessary appropriation and authority to relieve the Treasurer of the United States of the amount with which he is charged in his general account of receipts and expenditures on account of funds transferred to Mr. Camp while assayer at Boise City, and credited to the bullion fund of the assay office, amounting to \$11,611.03, and reported as unavailable funds in the report of the Treasurer for the past fiscal year, page 44.

This sum represents money actually in the Treasury transferred to the assay office at Boise City during the incumbency of Mr. Camp, under the provisions of section 3545, Revised Statutes.

While the effect of the compromise is to release Mr. Camp from all further liabilities on account of his indebtedness, it does not release the Treasurer of the United States, who is technically responsible for the amount of funds transferred to the assay office at Boise City while it was in the charge of Mr. Camp, as above stated. And, although the amount is unavailable to the Treasurer because of the defalcation in the assay office, he can not get credit therefor except by warrant and draft, which necessitates an appropriation of the amount by Congress.

The total indebtedness of Mr. Camp on his bullion account, as already stated, is \$12,306.86; the difference between said amount and the sum of \$11,611.03 as stated in the Treasurer's report of unavailable funds, viz, \$695.83, is composed of gains on assays and deductions on bullion deposits not accounted for by said Camp, or as emaining in his hands May 15, 1885, as shown by said Camp's accounts and vouchers filed with First Auditor's

report, No. 248191, and are properly charged to him, and which gains and deductions on bullion he failed to deposit in the Treasury, as required by law and regulations.

I respectfully recommend that you lay the necessary facts before Congress during the present session, with a request for an appropriation of \$11,611.03 to relieve the Treasurer of the United States of said sum on account of the defalcation in the assay office at Boisé City, and which stands charged in the Treasurer's account.

The certificate of deposit, properly indorsed, is herewith inclosed.

Respectfully, yours,

A. C. MATTHEWS,
Comptroller.

Hon. O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

APPENDIX D.

In relation to the estimate for "Reimbursement of Keeper of Pointe Aux Barque Life-Saving Station." (See page 6.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, LIFE-SAVING SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., November 12, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed copies of papers relating to reimbursement of the keeper of the Pointe Aux Barques life-saving station, tenth district, for moneys expended by him for subsistence for himself and crew on the occasion of the wreck of the barge *E. Cohen*, during the month of October, 1890.

On the 25th of July last the papers were referred to the Commissioner of Customs for information as to what action could properly be taken upon the claim, and have been returned by that officer with the following indorsement:

"OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, July 21, 1891.

"Respectfully returned to the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service.

"Services of the character of those rendered in this case appear to be required by law, though perhaps not to the extent of these particular services; but there appears to be no provision for furnishing subsistence to surfmen while so employed.

"I would suggest that the claim be referred to Congress with a recommendation for favorable action thereon.

"SAM'L V. HOLLIDAY,
"Commissioner of Customs."

There can be no doubt that it was the keeper's desire to do only what could properly be expected of him on this occasion, and that he had no intention to incur any expense for which he could not properly be repaid.

In view of the foregoing and the fact that the keeper can ill afford to lose so large a sum from his limited salary, I have respectfully to recommend that such steps be taken as will be most likely to secure an appropriation by Congress for the keeper's relief.

Respectfully, yours,

S. I. KIMBALL,
General Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

APPENDIX E.

In relation to the estimate for "Payment to Louis des Biens." (See page 6.)

[Extract.]

U. S. REVENUE STEAMER CORWIN,
San Francisco, March 9, 1891.

SIR: * * * At the time of the employment of Des Biens, it appeared from all the information I could get that the wrecked men were four days out on the way from Borilla Point to San Juan, and were in danger of dying from hunger and exposure, the route presenting many difficulties—climbing mountains, wading snow-banks, swimming rivers, and without food or shelter from the inclement weather.

The only means of rescue was by sending a party out to meet them; this could not be done without the assistance of some one with a knowledge of the country to act as guide. The Indians refused to assist unless promised \$10 per mile for each man, and even at that price they required that I should become personally responsible for the amount. * * * Des Biens, in the belief that he might be instrumental in saving the lives of the shipwrecked men, undertook to pilot Lieut. Dodge on his difficult and dangerous journey, and at the risk of losing his position or at least suffering a deduction of his pay for leaving his station without permission.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. HOOPER,
Captain, U. S. R. M.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

APPENDIX F.

In relation to the estimate for "Payment to George S. Prindle for legal services." (See page 6.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, November 23, 1891.

SIR: The Board has the honor to inclose herewith a bill for \$75 in favor of Mr. George S. Prindle, assistant United States attorney, for professional services in examining the patent for the Courtenay Automatic Whistling Buoy, also the Board's letter to you of October 15, 1891, requesting authority to pay the bill.

The account was approved by the Department on October 15, 1891. There not being any appropriation under the control of the Light-House Establishment available for the payment of the account, it was referred, on November 4, 1891, to the First Auditor for examination and settlement and report to Congress for an appropriation.

On October 29, 1891, the First Auditor returned the account with the indorsement that in his opinion it was not a case "in which the accounting officers can properly state an account to be reported to Congress for an appropriation under section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884."

The Board therefore respectfully asks that an item covering the account be included in the next deficiency bill reported to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. W. COFFIN,
Commander, U. S. N., Naval Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, October 15, 1891.

SIR: The Light-House Board has the honor to transmit herewith an account in the sum of \$75, presented by Special Assistant United States Attorney Geo. S. Prindle for services rendered by him in the examination of the patent for the Courtenay Automatic Whistling Buoy.

When application was made by the Department to the honorable the Attorney-General for the appointment of Mr. Prindle to perform these services it was stated that he would be employed at the cost of the Light-House Board and in the appointment made by the Department of Justice it was stated that Mr. Prindle would not receive any compensation for his services from that Department.

There is no appropriation for the support of the Light-House Board applicable to the payment of accounts of this character.

Recommendation is therefore made that this account be approved by the Department, that an item covering it be included in the next deficiency bill, and that when the appropriation is made the Board be authorized to pay the same in the full amount thereof.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. W. COFFIN,
Commander, U. S. N., Naval Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, October 15, 1891.

Approved.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
November 4, 1891.

Respectfully referred to the First Auditor for examination and settlement and report to Congress for an appropriation.

GEO. W. COFFIN,
Commander, U. S. N., Naval Secretary.

FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE, November 11, 1891.

Respectfully returned to the Light-House Board, with the information that it is the opinion of this office that this is not a case in which the accounting officers can properly state an account to be reported to Congress for an appropriation under section 2 of the act approved July 7, 1884.

A. F. McMILLAN,
Acting First Auditor.

APPENDIX G.

In relation to the estimate for "State or Territorial Homes for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors." (See page 10.)

Statement of average number of members cared for by quarters, amounts due, amounts paid, and deficiencies under acts of Congress providing aid to State and Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors of the United States, approved August 27, 1888, and June 30, 1890, for year ending June 30, 1891.

States, etc.	Members cared for.	Period cared for.	Rate per annum.	Amount due.	Amount paid.	Deficien- cies.
California.....	205	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1890.....	\$100	\$5, 125. 00	\$5, 125. 00	
Do	223	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1890.....	100	5, 575. 00	5, 575. 00	
Do	251	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1891.....	100	6, 275. 00	6, 275. 00	
Do	256	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1891.....	100	6, 400. 00	280. 87	
		July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....		23, 375. 00	17, 255. 87	\$6, 119. 13
Connecticut.....	201	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1890.....	100	5, 025. 00	5, 025. 00	
Do	251	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1890.....	100	6, 275. 00	6, 275. 00	
Do	291	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1891.....	100	7, 275. 00	7, 275. 00	
Do	239	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1891.....	100	5, 975. 00	262. 22	
		July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....		24, 550. 00	18, 837. 22	5, 712. 78
Illinois.....	815	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1890.....	100	20, 375. 00	20, 375. 00	
Do	927	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1890.....	100	23, 175. 00	23, 175. 00	
Do	987	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1891.....	100	24, 675. 00	24, 675. 00	
Do	799	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1891.....	100	19, 975. 00	876. 61	
		July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....		88, 200. 00	69, 101. 61	19, 098. 39
Iowa.....	299	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1890.....	100	7, 475. 00	7, 475. 00	
Do	358	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1890.....	100	8, 950. 00	8, 950. 00	
Do	397	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1891.....	100	9, 925. 00	9, 925. 00	
Do	359	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1891.....	100	8, 975. 00	393. 87	
		July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....		35, 325. 00	26, 743. 87	8, 581. 13
Kansas.....			100			
Do			100			
Do	29	Mar. 4 to Mar. 31, 1891.....	100	222. 43	222. 43	
Do	31	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1891.....	100	775. 00	34. 00	
		Mar. 4, 1891, to June 30, 1891.....		997. 43	256. 43	741. 00
Massachusetts.....	158	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1890.....	100	3, 950. 00	3, 950. 00	
Do	199	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1890.....	100	4, 975. 00	4, 975. 00	
Do	233	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1891.....	100	5, 825. 00	5, 825. 00	
Do	181	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1891.....	100	4, 525. 00	198. 58	
		July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....		19, 275. 00	14, 948. 58	4, 326. 42
Michigan.....	412	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1890.....	100	10, 300. 00	10, 300. 00	
Do	480	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1890.....	100	12, 000. 00	12, 000. 00	
Do	532	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1891.....	100	13, 300. 00	13, 300. 00	
Do	428	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1891.....	100	10, 700. 00	469. 57	
		July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....		46, 300. 00	36, 069. 57	10, 230. 43
Minnesota.....	124	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1890.....	100	3, 100. 00	3, 100. 00	
Do	131	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1890.....	100	3, 275. 00	3, 275. 00	
Do	146	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1891.....	100	3, 650. 00	3, 650. 00	
Do	134	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1891.....	100	3, 350. 00	147. 02	
		July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....		13, 375. 00	10, 172. 02	3, 202. 98
Nebraska.....	58	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1890.....	100	1, 450. 00	1, 450. 00	
Do	77	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1890.....	100	1, 925. 00	1, 925. 00	
Do	89	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1891.....	100	2, 225. 00	2, 225. 00	
Do	68	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1891.....	100	1, 700. 00	74. 61	
		July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....		7, 300. 00	5, 674. 61	1, 625. 39
New Hampshire.....			100			
			100			
	39	Jan. 20 to Mar. 31, 1891.....	100	758. 33	758. 33	
	40	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1891.....	100	1, 000. 00	43. 89	
		Jan. 20, 1891, to June 30, 1891.....		1, 758. 33	802. 22	956. 11
New Jersey.....	296	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1890.....	100	7, 400. 00	7, 400. 00	
	318	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1890.....	100	7, 950. 00	7, 950. 00	
	336	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1891.....	100	8, 400. 00	8, 400. 00	
	300	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1891.....	100	7, 500. 00	329. 14	
		July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....		31, 250. 00	24, 079. 14	7, 170. 86

Statement of average number of members cared for by quarters, amounts due, amounts paid, etc.—Continued.

States, etc.	Members cared for.	Period cared for.	Rate per annum.	Amount due.	Amount paid.	Deficien- cies.
New York	987	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1890	\$100	\$24, 675. 00	\$24, 675. 00	
	1, 133	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1890	100	28, 325. 00	28, 325. 00	
	1, 177	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1891	100	29, 425. 00	29, 425. 00	
	934	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1891	100	23, 350. 00	1, 024. 72	
		July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891		105, 775. 00	83, 449. 72	
Ohio	512	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1890	100	12, 800. 00	12, 800. 00	
	550	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1890	100	13, 750. 00	13, 750. 00	
	670	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1891	100	16, 750. 00	16, 750. 00	
	646	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1891	100	16, 150. 00	708. 75	
		July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891		59, 450. 00	44, 008. 75	
Pennsylvania	379	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1890	100	9, 475. 00	9, 475. 00	
	439	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1890	100	10, 975. 00	10, 975. 00	
	473	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1891	100	11, 825. 00	11, 825. 00	
	401	Apr. 1, 1891, to June 30, 1891	100	10, 025. 00	439. 95	
		July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891		42, 300. 00	32, 714. 95	
Rhode Island			100			
			100			
			100			
	39	May 14 to June 30, 1891	100	512. 85	22. 51	
		May 14, 1891, to June 30, 1891		512. 85	22. 51	
South Dakota			100			
			100			
	60	Feb. 23 to Mar. 31, 1891	100	616. 67	616. 67	
	55	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1891	100	1, 375. 00	60. 34	
		Feb. 23, 1891, to June 30, 1891		1, 991. 67	677. 01	
Vermont	58	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1890	100	1, 450. 00	1, 450. 00	
	58	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1890	100	1, 450. 00	1, 450. 00	
	63	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1891	100	1, 575. 00	1, 575. 00	
	57	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1891	100	1, 425. 00	62. 54	
		July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891		5, 900. 00	4, 537. 54	
Wisconsin	89	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1890	100	2, 225. 00	2, 225. 00	
	95	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1890	100	2, 375. 00	2, 375. 00	
	111	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1891	100	2, 775. 00	2, 775. 00	
	101	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1891	100	2, 525. 00	110. 81	
		July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891		9, 900. 00	7, 485. 81	
		Grand total		517, 535. 28	396, 837. 43	120, 697. 85

RECAPITULATION.

Amount due State homes for year ending June 30, 1891, at \$100 per annum	\$517, 535. 28	
Salaries, rent, and incidental expenses	3, 162. 57	
		\$520, 697. 85
Amount paid State homes for year ending June 30, 1891	396, 837. 43	
Salaries, rent, and incidental expenses	3, 162. 57	
		400, 000. 00
Deficiency		120, 697. 85

APPENDIX H.

In explanation of the estimates for "Support of Sioux of Different Tribes," \$150,000, and "Telegraphing and Purchase of Indian Supplies," \$10,000. (See pages 10 and 11.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, December 1, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith an estimate of urgent deficiency appropriation required for the support of the Sioux Indians during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, amounting to \$150,000, and respectfully ask that the same be transmitted through the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, with the request that the appropriation be made so as to become available not later than February 1, 1892. Unless this is done the rations to be issued to the Sioux Indians must be reduced to bring the expenditures within the appropriation already made, although the agreement of February 28, 1877, prescribes the quantities to be issued to Sioux Indians.

In explanation of the above deficiency I would respectfully state that under the above-mentioned agreement the Sioux Indians are entitled to the following rations:

Beef, 3 pounds gross; or, in lieu thereof, one-half pound bacon.

Flour, one-half pound; corn, one-half pound, and for every 100 rations 3 pounds beans, 4 pounds coffee, and 8 pounds sugar; or, in lieu of said articles, their equivalent, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. During the last five years the rations were from time to time reduced, but owing to the Sioux trouble of last winter, and as the Indians insisted on the fulfillment of the foregoing agreement, the Department, in December, 1890, directed that hereafter full rations be issued to the Sioux Indians.

To purchase full rations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the following liabilities have been incurred:

Cost of rations for Pine Ridge Indians	\$334,400.61
Cost of rations for Rosebud Indians	254,841.58
Cost of rations for Standing Rock Indians	213,363.75
Cost of rations for Cheyenne River Indians	144,282.90
Cost of rations for Crow Creek Indians	58,590.73
Cost of rations for Lower Brulé Indians	56,934.60
Cost of rations for Santee, etc., Indians, only for sick and infirm	7,500.00
Cost of rations for Northern Cheyennes, removed to Fort Keogh, about	26,000.00

Total cost of rations 1,095,914.17

In addition to the above, the law provides that the transportation of all goods and supplies from the terminus of the railroad and steamship shall be paid from the appropriation "Subsistence and Civilization of the Sioux, 1892," and the cost of such transportation is estimated at 40,000.00

The expense of completing the census is also to be paid from the above appropriation, estimated at. 8,000.00

The law also provides that not exceeding \$40,000 of the amount appropriated as above may be used for the establishment of substations. Only \$11,678 have been used, as the funds were required for other purposes, but the whole amount authorized to be used is required and should be furnished 40,000.00

There has also been set aside by my directions, and used for payment of necessary employés, in addition to those provided for by treaty 60,000.00

Making total amount required for expenditures for subsistence and civilization 1,243,914.17

The amount appropriated by Congress "for subsistence of the Sioux and for purposes of civilization, as per agreement ratified by act of Congress approved February 28, 1877," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, being \$1,100,000, there is a deficiency of \$143,914.17, which amount will have to be provided for not later than February 1, 1892, as already stated, or, in order to bring the expenditures within the appropriation, the rations to be issued will have to be reduced.

The above estimate also contains a deficiency item for \$10,000 under the head of "Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies, 1892." The appropriation for that purpose for the current fiscal year (\$45,000) has proven entirely inadequate for the purposes for which it was made, and is now exhausted.

From the above amount of \$45,000 all expenses of advertising, renting of warehouses, making of contracts, inspection of goods and supplies, etc., must be paid. Under section 3 of the act of March 3, 1891, no purchase of supplies exceeding in value the sum of \$500 can be made without first giving at least three weeks' public notice by advertisement. The erection of a large number of school buildings, the purchase of stock, and numerous articles provided for by the agreements made and ratified by the last Congress require large expenditures for advertisement. At present the plans, etc., for the school buildings at Perris, Cal., in Wisconsin, Michigan, and at other places, for the erection of which Congress at its last session made appropriations, are ready, and the advertisements for bids must be published. This can only be done by notifying the publishers that payment for these advertisements depends on a deficiency appropriation by Congress, and it is earnestly requested that the above amount be appropriated without delay.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX I.

In relation to the estimate for "Ascertaining damages to settlers on Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservations." (See page 11.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, January 8, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed copy of a letter, dated November 6, 1891, from Special Agent Henry R. Pease, who was designated by you as a special agent to ascertain damages to any person who had settled upon the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation in South Dakota, between February 27, 1885, and April 17, 1885, as authorized by the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., p. 659), and for the purposes of which investigation the sum of \$3,500 was appropriated by said act.

From the special agent's report it is evident that he has performed a vast amount of work in the ascertainment of these damages, or rather in the investigation thereof—very much more than he anticipated when he undertook the work—and that owing to the strict instructions given to him to incur no expense in excess of the sum

appropriated (\$3,500) he was compelled to suspend the work on the 30th of September last, having exhausted all of said funds.

He submits a full statement of the work done and yet to be done, and estimates that it will cost at least \$2,000 to complete it. He states that he has practiced the most rigid economy, even to the extent of performing all the clerical labor himself, thereby saving the expense of a clerk which the act authorized him to employ.

His report is so full and complete as to render it unnecessary to recite any part of it at length, and after giving it careful examination I feel satisfied that Special Agent Pease has done all that could have been expected of him with the means at his command.

It seems important that this investigation, carried as it has been near to completion, should be finished at the earliest practicable date, and I therefore have the honor to recommend that Congress be asked to make an appropriation of \$2,000 to complete the investigation, and that it be made an item in the urgency deficiency bill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, *January 11, 1892.*

Respectfully referred to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, with the recommendation that the inclosed item be inserted in the "urgency deficiency bill."

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Chamberlain, S. Dak., November 6, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with your instructions, to submit the following report of my investigation of the "damages resulting to persons who settled upon the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation in South Dakota, between February 27, 1885, and April 17, 1885."

From December 2, 1890, the date I entered upon my duties, to September 30, 1891, eight hundred and sixty settlers have filed bills of damages with their proofs. Of this number over four hundred have appeared before me with their witnesses and attorneys, and the testimony in the cases reduced to writing. The balance of these claimants filed their bills of damages, either through their attorneys, or direct by mail, the proofs in these cases having been made before an officer of a court of record. These claims for damages amount in the aggregate to the sum of \$297,381, an average of \$346 for each claimant.

The damages claimed in 70 per cent of these cases are excessive. A thorough examination of several hundred claims discloses the fact that an equitable allowance for actual losses will reduce the aggregate of damages claimed at least 35 per cent.

I have discovered in the course of this investigation a number of cases of perjury and conspiracy to defraud the Government, and have reported them to the United States district court of this State for prosecution, and upon the evidence furnished by me several persons have been convicted and sentenced to heavy fines and imprisonment. Others have been indicted and will be tried at the next term of the court.

Further investigation will doubtless discover more frauds of a similar character.

The excessive damages claimed in many cases arises from an attempt to recover consequential damages.

I find, however, many honest and conscientious claimants, who only claim compensation for their actual losses of time and moneys expended. Among this class of claimants there are instances of great hardship and extreme sufferings, some of whom had invested all their means in transporting their families, household goods, and farming implements from distant parts of the country, and in the cost of the improvements put upon their settlements. When compelled to abandon their homes on the reservations they went forth homeless and penniless.

In prosecuting this investigation I have labored under many difficulties in obtaining reliable evidence. The whereabouts of settlers and others who had opportunities from personal knowledge and observation to know the facts and circumstances relating to these claims was unknown, to ascertain which and obtain their testimony involved much time and labor, requiring diligent inquiry and an extended correspondence, and, when found, some proved to be unwilling to give information, and others were "swift witnesses" from motives of revenge for real or fancied wrongs growing out of questions of priority of settlement on the reservations or from other causes. And besides, I found that many of the best witnesses were dead.

Honest claimants experienced the same difficulties in finding witnesses who from personal knowledge could corroborate their bills of damages.

I find that less than one-half of those persons who settled upon the reservations in 1885 remained in the Dakotas since their removal. The balance are scattered throughout the country from Maine to Texas and from Florida to Alaska.

There are over 100 cases pending where the claimants are still seeking to furnish corroborating depositions in proof of their losses among these scattered witnesses.

Of the claims filed, over three hundred require further investigation in order that I may be enabled to render a true ascertainment of the actual damages sustained by the claimants.

There are at least two hundred and fifty settlers whose whereabouts I have not as yet been able to ascertain.

Upon entering on the duties of my office, and after carefully considering the circumstances and character of the work assigned me, I found that to establish my office at any one place and require all claimants to appear before me and submit their claims for damages, and to summon witnesses to give testimony for or against the claimants, was impracticable. The claimants in many cases were unable to pay the cost of traveling and other expenses. And besides, such procedure would have exhausted the funds appropriated to defray the expenses of this investigation in witness fees alone before a fair beginning of this examination could have been made. I accordingly gave notice that I would hold hearings in Chamberlain, Pierre, Canning, Blunt, Harrold, Highmore, and Yankton. The latter place I have not been able to reach on account of the suspension of this investigation for want of funds.

The late Hon. John Gamble, M. C., deceased, informed me that there were upwards of an hundred settlers entitled to damages residing in Yankton County and vicinity. These settlers therefore have failed to file their claims for damages.

For the benefit of claimants living at distant points in the State, and those residing in other States, I prepared a circular letter, containing a formal notice with instructions how to proceed in making out and filing their claims for damages. I also prepared printed blank forms for claimants' depositions, and for their witnesses, copies of which are appended to this report. Also a copy of a completed bill of damages, with my report thereon, which will show the method of procedure adopted by me in the ascertainment of these damages.

In order that I might form a correct judgment as to the actual cost of the improvements and other expenditures of time, labor, and money, which I found constituted the principal items of loss sustained by the settlers, I procured the sworn statements of lumber merchants, carpenters, well diggers, farmers, draymen, surveyors, and attorneys as to cost and prices of labor, professional services, and building materials at the principal points where the settlers entered upon the reservations and purchased their building materials and other supplies, in effecting their settlements. I also examined the books and accounts of merchants who sold and supplied the settlers during the period between the opening and closing the reservations for public settlement in 1885.

I submit the following general statement of the expenditure of the funds appropriated to defray the expenses of this investigation, under the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890:

For traveling and other authorized expenses	\$730
For salary, 277 days, at \$10 per day	2,770
Making a total of	3,500

In compliance with your instructions, under date of October 28, 1890, that "under no circumstances to incur any expenses in excess of the sum appropriated, \$3,500," I suspended this investigation September 30, 1891.

I have prosecuted my duties with strict regard to economy of time and money. I have performed all the labor myself, and thereby saved the expense of the salary of a clerk, which I was authorized to employ by the terms of the statute authorizing this investigation.

From a careful estimate of the amount of money necessary to complete the investigation of these damages, so as to enable the Honorable Secretary of the Interior to report to Congress a thorough and complete ascertainment of these damages, it will require an additional appropriation of at least \$2,000. If it is the intention of the Government ultimately to reimburse the settlers, who in good faith entered upon the reservation for the actual damages sustained by them, no equal amount of money could be expended with greater economy or profit to the Government than the amount I have estimated, to complete the ascertainment of these damages.

It is no exaggeration to assert that I can save more than the amount I have estimated every day that I may be employed in the further prosecution of the work.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of claims for damages filed	860
Aggregate amount of damages claimed	\$297,381
Average amount of each claim	346
Estimated average amount of each claim, after a full investigation	\$225
Number of claims pending in which the proofs are incomplete	100
Estimated number of settlers entitled to compensation for damages	1,300
Amount of money expended in the investigation, for traveling and other authorized expenses	\$730
For salary of special agent	\$2,770

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY R. PEASE,
Special Agent.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX J.

In relation to the estimate for "Printing and binding, Post-Office Department." (See page 11.)

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to request that an estimate be submitted by you to Congress for an appropriation of \$40,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding for the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

The original estimate from this Department for the service of the current fiscal year was for an appropriation of \$285,000. Congress, however, in the sundry civil appropriation act approved March 3, 1891, appropriated \$200,000 only. Of this amount there has been expended from July 1, 1891, to December 31, 1891, according to estimated bills rendered by the Public Printer, the sum of \$130,448, an average of considerably more than \$20,000 per month. With the exercise of proper economy, an additional sum of \$40,000 is estimated will suffice for the actual needs of the postal service for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

I beg to point out that while the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, was only \$200,000, a deficiency appropriation for the service of that year was made by the deficiency appropriation act approved March 3, 1891, and that of the total sum of \$230,000 thus available there was actually spent, according to bills rendered by the Public Printer, the amount of \$228,900.

The additional sum of \$40,000 estimated for will be urgently needed to meet the pressing necessities of the postal service for the remainder of the current fiscal year, and without it the service will be greatly embarrassed and its operations, in some particulars at least, will probably have to be suspended.

Very respectfully,

Hon. CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JNO. WANAMAKER,
Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX K.

In relation to the estimate for "Rent of buildings, Post-Office Department" (Marini's Hall). (See page 11.)

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., December 29, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to invite attention to the fact that the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, contained a provision for rent of the building known as Marini Hall until the 1st of February, 1891, and stipulating that said building should be vacated by not later than that date.

This Department with the utmost expedition made an arrangement for the erection of another suitable building to take the place of Marini Hall, but when it was seen that it was not practicable to complete it by the 1st of February it was suggested that a joint resolution be introduced extending the time until the 1st of May. This resolution failed to pass, and it became absolutely necessary for the Post-Office Department to continue the occupancy of Marini Hall until July 22, 1891, on which date the last of the material had been removed from that building.

Of course under the stipulation of law above mentioned this Department could pay no rent for Marini Hall after the 1st of February, yet it is manifestly just and proper that this rental should be paid from that date until July 22, at least, and since it is doubtful whether a fraction of a month ought to be made, it would perhaps be better in equity to pay the rent from February 1 to August 1. The said rental for the months of February, March, April, May, June, and July, at the rate paid by this Department prior to the 1st of July, 1891, would be \$2,250. At the rate stipulated in the act of July 11, 1890, for the year ending June 30, 1891, it would be \$2,000. It is true that notwithstanding this Department had a lease at the rate of \$4,500 a year, from August 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886, with the privilege of renewal from year to year for a period not to exceed nine years additional, the rental was arbitrarily reduced by Congress in the act of July 11, 1890, from \$4,500 to \$4,000 per annum. The owners claim, therefore, rental for the six months in question at the rate of \$4,500, making \$2,250, and for the difference between \$4,500 and \$4,000 per annum for the months of July, 1890, to January, 1891, at \$41.69 per month, a total of \$291.69 and a grand total of \$2,540.69.

I have the honor to submit these papers to you herewith for transmission to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, with the suggestion that the equities require that some appropriation be made to pay the rental of the building in question during the period described.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

Hon. CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JNO. WANAMAKER,
Postmaster-General.

DECEMBER 19, 1891.

SIR: Referring to my letters of July 26 and October 2, 1890, I beg to bring to your attention the fact that the Marini Hall property, owned by my client, Mme. Marie Louise Bouel, was occupied by the money-order division of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department during the whole of the months of February, March, April, May, and June, and was only vacated on the 22d day of July, 1891. For the use and occupation of the hall during the months mentioned no rent whatever has been paid, as there was no appropriation applicable to the same, but I am informed by the officers of the Department that a deficiency appropriation will be asked for to cover this, amongst other items.

By the appropriation act of July 11, 1890, the rent of this building was arbitrarily reduced from \$375 a month to \$333.33 a month, and to this reduction the owner of the property has never agreed, either expressly or by implication, nor was she at any time permitted the alternative of resuming the possession of her own property.

Under these circumstances I earnestly hope that you will see the justness and propriety of including in the deficiency appropriation asked for, not only the rental of the building for the months of February to July, both inclusive, of the present year, at the only rate agreed upon by the owners of the property, but also for the balance of the agreed rental for the months of July, 1890, to January, 1891, both inclusive; that is, the difference between the agreed rental, \$375 per month, and the rental fixed by the appropriation act of 1890, \$333.33.

While I do not desire to waive any of my client's rights under the lease of August 1, 1885, reserved by my protest of October 2, 1890, I am fully authorized to say that the payment by the Government for the use and occupation of the property at the only rate agreed upon for the whole time of the actual occupation will not be considered as an admission by the Government of the correctness of my client's contention with reference to the lease, and in seeking this payment I do not ask the Government to waive any rights, but simply to fulfill an obligation in a manner justified and required by common honesty and business morality, as I believe you will readily recognize.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Hon. JOHN WANAMAKER,
Postmaster-General.

CALDERON CARLISLE.

APPENDIX L.

In relation to the estimate for "Expenses of court of private land claims." (See page 12.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1892.

SIR: Inclosed is a copy of a letter, of January 5, 1892, from Hon. Joseph R. Reed, chief justice of the United States court of private land claims, respecting a deficiency appropriation for the expenses of the court for the present fiscal year and an increased appropriation for subsequent fiscal years.

In compliance with the letter of Chief Justice Reed, you are respectfully requested to forward this application to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for a deficiency appropriation of \$20,000, expenses of United States court of private land claims, 1892, and for an appropriation of \$45,000 for the fiscal year 1893 and subsequent years. By reference to the estimates of appropriations submitted by you December 7, 1892, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, page 261, last item, you will observe that the estimate made during the last year for the expenses of United States courts for the fiscal year 1893 was \$20,000.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

NOTE.—The matter relating to this appropriation for the fiscal year 1893 was transmitted to the Speaker of the House January 19, 1892, by a separate communication.—(*Treasury Department.*)

UNITED STATES COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS,
Council Bluffs, Iowa, January 5, 1892.

SIR: I took occasion recently to call the attention of Senator Allison, of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, to the necessity for an additional appropriation for the expenses of this court during the current fiscal year. In reply, he states that the matter can be considered only upon the request of the Department of Justice. While it is possible that the amount appropriated for this year will be sufficient for subsequent years, it is very clear that it is inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of this year. The salaries of the judges and other officers of the court will consume \$35,100, leaving but \$4,900 to meet all other expenses. The rent of the building at Denver is \$150 per month, beginning November 1. The salary of the janitor is \$20 per month and the cost of heating is \$25 per month. We have also purchased the necessary records and stationery, at a cost of \$500 or \$600.

Experience has shown that the traveling and personal expenses of the judges, attorney, and translator will amount to not less than \$1,000 each per year. The furniture and fixtures in the Denver building cost \$1,500. The per diem of the marshals and necessary bailiffs will amount to a considerable sum, but how much can not now be determined; and in addition to all this we have the account of the publishers for the publication of the notice of organization and the substance of the same, amounting in the aggregate to about \$30,000. These accounts have not been allowed, and will not be before March, and I doubt whether they will ever be allowed in anything like the amount claimed. I am of the opinion that an additional appropriation of not less than \$20,000 will be required for this year, and for subsequent years the appropriation should be of not less than \$45,000 per year. Hoping that you may see your way clear to recommend these additional appropriations, I am

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH R. REED,
Chief Justice.

Hon. W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

APPENDIX M.

In relation to the estimates for "Defense in Indian depredation claims," and "Pay of bailiffs, etc., United States courts." (See page 12.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1892.

SIR: You are respectfully requested to transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives the following estimates of urgent deficiency appropriations needed by the Department for the fiscal year 1892, namely:

Pay of bailiffs, etc.....	\$25,000
Indian depredations	17,600

The appropriation, pay of bailiffs, etc., is for the payment of bailiffs, criers, expenses of district judges directed to hold court outside of their districts, meals for jurors in United States cases when ordered by the court, and compensation of jury commissioners.

These expenses are wholly within the control of the court. The Department can not reduce them. Bailiffs, criers, jury commissioners, are usually men of moderate means, and a ready payment of their monthly earnings is a desirable matter for them. This seems to be an urgent matter, because this appropriation for the fiscal year 1892 was \$135,600, of which there was available at the close of January 15, 1892, \$29,434.60.

The amount asked for in Indian depredations is believed to be urgent, because of the matters set forth in a letter of January 5, 1892, to the Attorney-General, by L. W. Colby, Assistant Attorney-General, in charge of the appropriation, copy of which is inclosed. The original appropriation was \$15,000, of which there is now available only \$6,000.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., January 5, 1892.

SIR: In my judgment an emergency appropriation is necessary to enable the Government to properly defend the 6,376 actions which have been brought for Indian depredations, under the act approved March 3, 1891, to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations, which actions are pending in the Court of Claims. The amount involved in these actions exceeds \$23,000,000. There are now employed in this branch of the Department of Justice two assistant attorneys at salaries of \$1,500 each, and one stenographer and typewriter at \$900 per annum. The original appropriation was for only \$15,000, including my own salary and those of the other employés. After deducting the salaries of the present employés, there will only remain of this appropriation about \$6,000 which can be used for the defense of the Government in these cases.

The expense of taking depositions in each case I would estimate at an average of not less than \$20, excluding the salaries of the persons employed. It is necessary to have special agents to send out for the examination of claims and procuring of evidence on behalf of the Government, and also to have special attorneys for the Government to cross-examine claimant's witnesses, as well as to take evidence for the Government in rebuttal. The depositions have to be taken in the different States and Territories where the witnesses or claimants reside or can give their evidence.

I have attached hereto an estimate of the amount which, in my judgment, is necessary in addition to the former appropriation and which will be required before July 1, 1892, for the proper protection of the Government in these cases, and which should be provided for by an emergency appropriation.

Very respectfully,

L. W. COLBY,
Assistant Attorney-General.

Hon. W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

Estimate of amount required before July 1, 1892, to enable the Government to defend the cases brought in the Court of Claims for Indian depredations under the act of March 3, 1891, to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations, in addition to the former appropriation.

For special attorneys and assistants to examine witnesses, etc., for six months	\$3,000
Three special agents for six months	1,800
Two law clerks for six months	1,200
One clerk for six months	600
For railroad fare for agents and attorneys	4,000
For expenses of agents and attorneys in the field, taking depositions, etc	5,000
For furniture, stationery, etc	1,000
For fees and expenses of notaries and commissioners taking depositions on behalf of the Government	1,000
Total	17,600

APPENDIX N.

In relation to estimates for "Expenses United States courts at South McAlistar and Ardmore, Ind. Ter." (See page 12.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., November 23, 1891.

SIR: By the act of May 2, 1890 (Vol. 26 Stats., p. 94), court is held in the Indian Territory at Muscogee, South McAlistar, and Ardmore. It also directs that—

"The judge of said court shall hold at least two terms of said court each year in each of the divisions aforesaid, and shall be paid his actual traveling expenses and subsistence while attending and holding court at places other than Muscogee."

During the fiscal year 1891 the judge incurred expenses for holding court at places other than Muscogee amounting to \$229.05. This amount was paid by the marshal for the Territory and disallowed by the First Comptroller for want of an appropriation to pay the same.

There is no appropriation for the payment of these expenses during the fiscal year 1892. The judge informed the marshal that such expenses would approximate \$700, and directed him to make a statement to this Department of that amount, "and that Congress be asked to make this appropriation as well as another appropriation of \$229.05 at the coming session."

Inclosed is a copy of a letter of November 18, 1891, from T. B. Needles, United States marshal for the Indian Territory, relating to this matter.

You are therefore respectfully requested to forward to Congress at its next session the statement herein made, that the request of the judge be complied with and an appropriation secured to carry out the law.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

MUSCÖGEE, IND. T., *November 18, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of October 28 (H. H.), regarding the expenses of the judge of this court while holding court in the second and third judicial divisions, I beg to state that the vouchers for this expense during the fiscal year 1891 have been forwarded in my accounts and disallowed by the First Comptroller for want of an appropriation to pay the same. This amount is \$229.05, which will need an appropriation by Congress to pay the same. The judge directs that I make a statement to you to the effect that his expenses while holding court other than at Muscogee, during the fiscal year 1892, will approximate \$700, and that Congress be asked to make this appropriation as well as an appropriation for the \$229.05, at the coming session.

Very truly,

T. B. NEEDLES,
United States Marshal.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

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